

# HE CRITICISES HIPPOLYTE.

Minister Harry Smythe Reported to Have Offended Haiti.

# HUNTON INTERVIEWS THE PRESIDENT.

The State Department Has no Information on the Subject, but If Reports are Confirmed Prompt Action may be Taken.

Times Bureau, Raleigh Building, Washington, January 29, 1894.

The income tax was fully launched upon the sea of debate this morning, and all day the surging waters were stormy enough. Congressman McMillan thoroughly explained the features of the income tax, and answered without delay the long series of questions that were fired at him upon the subject. The debate will continue to-morrow, and on Wednesday the five-minute rule will be applied, and at 12 o'clock on Thursday the full bill will be laid before the House.

Three hours' debate will follow, and at 3 o'clock the final vote upon the tariff bill will be taken. There seems but little doubt that the income feature will be accepted as a general amendment to the Wilson bill, and that the whole bill will pass with the opposition to the income tax possibly arrayed against the entire measure.

Some slight misunderstanding of the vote of Captain Wilson on the amendment offered by the House, and the reports of the vote, with Congressmen Oates and McKim, offered the amendments of forty, fifty and seventy-five cents, and in order to combine all the strength they could muster, Captain Wilson voted for all of the amendments.

Mr. Smythe's Criticism.

The statement published this morning that the new American minister to Haiti, Mr. Henry M. Smythe, had incurred the severe displeasure of the Haitian government, his criticisms of their method of government in a communication addressed to President Hipolyte, was freely discussed at the Capitol.

Neither of the Haitian senators nor any of the representatives from that State had received any information except that contained in the published press reports, and those who know Minister Smythe do not credit the story.

Congressman Marshall, from whose district he was appointed, received a communication yesterday from the minister, in which he was requested to attend to some business matters of minor importance for him, but which contained no reference whatever to any misunderstanding with the Haitian government.

While the sensational story, brought by the steamer Prinz Wilhelm I, is of more recent date than this letter, it is far to presume that if the unpleasant condition of affairs mentioned in this last report were in existence, Minister Smythe would have been informed of them when he wrote to Congressman Marshall, and would have alluded to them in some manner. A call at the State Department revealed nothing. If the story is true, it is in part the result of an official failure to inform the public.

Minister Smythe, though a life-long resident of Virginia, is not very well known outside of the district in which he resided.

For years he was the owner and editor of the Graham's Herald, a newspaper published at Graham, Tidewater county, and during the fight for supremacy between the Cleveland and Hall factions he actively advocated the Cleveland cause.

President Cleveland's inauguration he applied for the appointment of United States consul at Shanghai, for which position he was warmly endorsed by Senator O'Connell, and was appointed without much delay.

Before sailing for China he came to Washington, and was a frequent visitor at the State Department. It is said that during this visit he so impressed Secretary Gresham and Assistant Secretary Quincy with his ability, that the Administration, having agreed on a change of policy in Haiti, decided to appoint him to that position.

It was determined that this government should be represented there by a white man instead of negroes, as had been the custom. Mr. Smythe was offered and accepted the position. I do not know what the influence was brought to bear from Virginia for this position, but that the appointment was made at the request of Assistant Secretary Quincy, who stated that Mr. Smythe was the best qualified man for a foreign mission that he had ever met.

In view of these facts it does not seem possible that Minister Smythe could have been guilty of the grave and intentional wrong which he is charged, and further information is awaited with interest.

Mr. Edmund's Persecution.

Congressman Edmund made another visit this morning to Postmaster-General Bissell in the interest of Mr. Dupuy, who is impatiently awaiting his appointment of postmaster at Roanoke.

The official letter of incumbent expired on the 25th. Mr. Edmund had already received the promise of the Postmaster-General that the appointment would be made on the New York postmaster. This promise not having been complied with, he called this morning to know the reason why.

The Postmaster-General informed him virtually as he informed Congressman Wilson last week, that he could make no appointments until the Senate decided upon the New York appointments which are held up in the committee by Senator Hill. He said that New York was the native State of the Senator Hill, and thought he was entitled to some courtesy from the Senate as well as the senator, and he would not send another appointment to the President, whose signature would be a mere formality, as the Senate was disposed of. This delays the appointments of about 500 presidential postmasters, in which are included Richmond, Norfolk, Manchester, Petersburg, and other Virginia cities.

He also called on the Secretary of the Interior in company with Congressman Marshall to request the appointment of Mr. Walter Huff, of Roanoke, to the position of land agent. The Secretary informed them that on account of a lack of funds the department would be compelled to dismiss all the agents now employed except such as were absolutely necessary to ask for additional appointments.

Congressman Marshall called at the Postoffice Department in reference to changes he wished to make in fourth-class postmasters in Lee county.

The As-Land Postoffice.

Congressman Marshall called to inquire the reason of the delay in the business of the commission to Postmaster White at Abington. He found the papers had all been prepared and were only waiting the signature of Mr. Cleveland.

Congressman Wise to-day recommended the appointment of Mr. G. R. Nixon as postmaster at Ashland, he having received the endorsement of the citizens of that town at the primary held there last Saturday. This appointment will be made as soon as it is reached, but at present is being kept in the balance of the presidential appointments.

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# THE INCOME-TAX DEBATE.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL OFFERED AS AN AMENDMENT.

Several Speeches on the Subject Pro and Con—Hawaii Again Under Discussion in the Senate.

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The committee were then called for reports, and Chairman McCreary, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution expressing the sense of the House in regard to the Hawaiian affair. It was referred to the House calendar.

Mr. Blair (Rep., N. H.) in the absence of Mr. Hill, the ranking Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, asked permission to file the minority report, which was agreed to.

The Income Tax Amendment.

At 11:15 the House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, with Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) in the chair.

Mr. McMillan offered an amendment to the tariff bill, the income tax feature, including the income tax feature, the bill was read in full, but no one on the bill was called to the floor.

The reading occupied twenty-five minutes, although the clerks read at lightning speed.

After the bill had been read Mr. McMillan spoke in advocacy of it. Mr. Hall (Dem., Mo.) also made a strong and earnest plea in favor of it.

Mr. McMillan then called for the yeas and nays, and the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 150 yeas to 100 nays.

Mr. Hall then spoke in opposition to the bill, and the House adjourned.

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# UNITED STATES INSULTED.

The Insurgent Leader at Rio Incurs Our Admiral's Displeasure.

Exciting Scene in Brazilian Waters.

Benham's Ire Aroused and He Defies Da Gama—The Negotiations for Peace.

Insurgents Want Too Much.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The action of the Senate Judiciary Committee at its meeting to-day, to consider the nomination of Wheeler H. Peckham for an associate justice of the Supreme Court, indicates that the contest will be fought on both sides, and that there will not be early action in the matter.

All the members did in today's session was to discuss the nomination of Peckham.

There seemed to be no important feeling in the committee that whatever action might be taken in future it would not be creditable to the committee nor to the Senate to hasten action. It is understood that Senator Hill was willing that the committee should act on the nomination at today's session, but in no way did he urge his view of the case.

The friends of the administration in the Senate and those on the outside also are probably going to make a fight of their lives to secure Peckham's confirmation. Senator Hill and those who follow him in opposition to the nomination are not likely to be defeated for confirmation.

The outlook is not considering the fact that a tremendous effort is being made by the friends of the nomination in the Senate, but outside of the chamber, to have him confirmed to-morrow. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the Senate will reject him by a larger vote than that polled when W. H. Hornblower was defeated.

It is understood that an agreement has been reached by members of the Judiciary Committee that a vote shall be taken Monday next on the Peckham nomination.

HAITI'S ARCH REBELLED.

General Francis Manigat Placed in Custody at Kingston.

KINGSTON, J. A., Jan. 29.—Gen. Francois Manigat, who has been plotting to start a revolution in Haiti, was arrested to-day as he was leaving Kingston to board a vessel which had brought arms and ammunition for him from an American port.

Manigat and his men planned to go on this vessel to Haiti and to begin hostilities at once.

Probably One of Manigat's Boats.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The Clyde-line steamer, the "Clyde," which arrived here yesterday, makes stops at a number of Haitian ports. Her officers had heard nothing of the troubles in Haiti or San Domingo.

At St. George, Government officials said that they had heard of her two colored men who were political fugitives from San Domingo. Their passage was paid to the ship by the Haitian government.

An English possession, the Haitian Government has been plotting to start a revolution in Haiti, and to begin hostilities at once.

At this port another American ship, the "Clyde," was also seen. It was a small schooner, and was taken to the harbor by the Haitian government.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—This has been one of the most exciting days that Rio de Janeiro has experienced since the commencement of hostilities between the insurgents and the Brazilian Government.

The three American ships, the "Albatross," the "Albatross," and the "Albatross," were escorted to the wharves. Admiral Benham sent one of his officers to the Albatross with orders to acquaint Admiral Da Gama with the facts in the case and to ask him to have an end put to the reckless gunning. Da Gama was apparently in very bad humor when the American officer arrived aboard the Albatross, and with many exclamations of impatience he listened to the recital of the American Captain's grievances.

Da Gama's Sharp Retort.

When the American officer had finished his statement Da Gama, with a shrug of his shoulders, said in a very sharp tone:

"It is not my fault. The American ship captains should know enough to keep themselves and their vessels out of the way of the insurgents. I shall not take any notice of this matter."

This curt response to his message aroused the ire of Admiral Benham, and he determined to make such a showing that it would produce a strong effect upon the insurgents. He ordered the "Albatross" to anchor off the harbor, and to remain there until the insurgents had withdrawn from the harbor.

Early this morning, however, the greatest activity prevailed on board the fleet. Shortly after daybreak the decks of the "Albatross" were crowded with sailors, and the "Albatross" was ordered to anchor off the harbor, and to remain there until the insurgents had withdrawn from the harbor.

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# IT IS CONTAGIOUS.

Interest in THE TIMES Columbian Album seems contagious. Let but one Album be received in a store, a family, or a neighborhood, and a whole host of new orders is the result. Better investigate.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

# CARLISLE TO BANKERS.

HE DEFENDS THE LEGALITY OF THE PROPOSED BOND ISSUE.

He Believes the Resolution Before the House Will Fall of Passage—No Promises of Subscriptions by the Bankers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The restoration of harmonious relations between the Treasury Department and the New York banking community was favorably commented upon in local financial circles to-day. Heretofore there has been a tendency on the part of the leading Treasury officials to ignore local bankers, and to seem to have disappeared, however, and at the sub-Treasury to-day the following bankers were present to meet Secretary Carlisle:

F. D. Tappan, General Hillhouse, F. P. O'Connell, Charles S. Fairchild, F. H. Perkins, Jr., A. P. Hephurn, Dumont Clarke, Geo. F. Baker, L. Van Hoffman, J. E. Simmons, Graydon Ives, H. W. Cannon, W. L. Strong, James T. Woodward, Edward King, John Stewart, Charles Lanier, Stephen Baker, W. E. Nash, and Walter Lutzgen. These represent New York's leading banks and trust companies.

Carlisle Defends the Legality of It.

The conference was of an hour and a half duration. The talking was done almost entirely by Secretary Carlisle, who defended the legality of the proposed issue of bonds and sought to impress upon the bankers the advantage of offering 5 per cent. bonds on a 3 per cent. basis.

President Frederick D. Tappan, of the Gallatin National Bank, finally said: "Mr. Secretary, it is the opinion of a majority of the New York bankers that your proposed issue of bonds will not be a success. What will you do if it is not? How much do the subscriptions now amount to?"

The Secretary replied: "I certainly do not concede that the issue will not be a success. I do not look forward to any such contingency. As to the amount of the subscriptions I have not charged my mind with the figures. If the subscriptions run up to \$5,000,000 I intend to call that many bonds. No promises of subscriptions were made by the bankers."

The Secretary took luncheon at the Lawyers Club with the Secretary of the Treasury, Charles S. Fairchild, and Assistant United States Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan, and left for Washington at 1:30 o'clock.

The objection of the bankers to the subscription for the bonds is that they carry no commission, as in former issues, and are sold at too high a premium for short-term bonds.

Before the departure Secretary Carlisle took extraordinary precautions to avoid giving his impressions of the conference. Neither would any of the others present enter into a discussion of the subject, unless with the provision that they were not to be quoted.

What Secretary Carlisle Said.

One of the bank presidents, who was seen at his office this afternoon, said the conference had taken the shape of an informal talk, and that Secretary Carlisle had said that he was not at all inclined to accept the bankers' view of the matter, and that he was not at all inclined to accept the bankers' view of the matter.

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